

# Brookville American.

W. H. FOSTER, . . . . . EDITOR

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 10, 1858.

## President's Message.

The annual message of Mr. Buchanan, a synopsis of which we lay before our readers, was furnished to the Eastern and Southern cities of the Union in advance, or concurrently with its delivery, while important cities of the west had to wait its tardy transmission by mail, with a telegraphic synopsis at time of delivery. We simply mention this fact as an evidence that Mr. Buchanan has learned that there is an East and South, and has yet to be taught that there is a West. It is not only in little matters of this kind, that his administration has developed the want of that knowledge, but every dispensation of public patronage and legislative recommendation, the fact, that he knows no west has shown so plainly, that even his blind devotees of party have not failed to observe it.

It is time the great west should be known and felt in the councils of the nation. It can only be known and recognized when it respects itself, and places into official position, men capable and worthy to represent her true greatness. The Presidential tickets of 1860 should not be without a western man as first or second, and the Cabinet Council should never be without a western representative.

## Indiana Senators.

The Opposition members of the Legislature have thus far given satisfactory evidence of a just, wise, and politic action on the Senatorial question. It is apparent to every well informed, impartial and conscientious man that the election of Jesse D. Bright and Graham N. Fitch by the partisan members of the black Democracy, was no election in contemplation of law, whatever, and consequently null and void *ab initio*.

The Constitution of the United States and the universal practice under it in our State without exception, whatever, has been to elect our United States Senators by a joint vote of the Senate and House of Representatives in convention assembled. The Senate of our State being a majority of Republicans are emphatically refused, and for reasons it is unnecessary to canvass here, to go into joint convention to elect United States Senators. The black Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives resolved on the execution of their purpose, in defiance of the Constitution and established usage, assembled in the House of Representatives, while the opposition members of the Senate were then in session in their chamber, and went through the mock farce of an election of two Senators, Jesse D. Bright and Graham N. Fitch. It is not our purpose to discuss or defend the policy of the Opposition members in refusing to go into joint convention to elect Senators—it is sufficient to show that they did so refuse, and submitted their course for approval or condemnation to the people of the State, who gave verdict thereon in October last. Messrs. Bright and Fitch by reason of such refusal were never voted for or elected by the legislative body, but simply by a caucus of their partisan friends, who were then members of the legislature. It was with such facts as these before them that under the spur and whip of partisan desperation the United States Senate by a vote of thirty members affirmatively confirmed these men in their seats as the legally chosen Senators of Indiana.

It is but just to the Senate of the United States to say, that before adjournment, that body by resolve, raised a committee to receive and report for the consideration of the Senate, what further Indiana might have to say touching the right of Bright and Fitch to represent her as Senators in that body, clearly raising the inference that so soon as the purpose for which their seats were confirmed, ceased to exist, reason and justice might resume their sway, and their action be reconsidered.

What under these circumstances is the clear, positive duty of the present legislature touching this matter? It is certainly to elect at an early day Senators to fill the vacancies that now clearly exist, and in doing so, to choose from the many worthy and able men of the State, such as will reflect honor and character on our people and cause.

We hear of aspirants, who are pressing their pretended claims, and not, we fear, without reasonable hopes of success, whose only merit consists in gasconade, bombast, self-adulation and a political record as chequered as a love of official position, destitute of the rudiments of political honesty, can make man.

It is not such that either present expediency or future success should select, but men of well recognized abilities with life records of consistency, and moral characters, capable of resistance to the evils and temptations of that moral sink of iniquity, the capital of this Union.

**CANADIAN ENTERPRISE.**—A railroad is now being constructed in Canada on the banks of the Welland Canal for the purpose of facilitating the transportation of grain from Port Colborne on Lake Erie to Port Dalhousie on Lake Ontario. The Welland Canal being too narrow to admit vessels of heavy tonnage to pass through, it is proposed to employ larger vessels on both lakes, both above and below the canal. The cargo is to be transferred to rail cars by means of elevators, and again put on board vessels in Lake Ontario. A few hours time will only be necessary to transfer a cargo of grain from a vessel of the largest class in Lake Erie to another in the lower lake.

**SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.**—A conference of three hundred of the members of this religious society has been held lately in London, at which it was agreed to sanction marriage between individuals of this community (although not in membership by allowing them to take place within its religious meeting, and that all restrictions in regard to what is called plainness of speech, behavior, and apparel, may also be discontinued, but confirming its ancient testimony in favor of Christian moderation in these respects.

**Charles Cist**, the eminent statistician, estimates the population of Cincinnati proper at 240,000; 100,000 more than St. Louis.

## A Retraction.

The Richmond Whig, which made many violent attacks upon Mr. John Minor Botts, three years since, for his opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and the legislation growing out of that measure, and has since continued a bitter warfare against him, has recently made the following withdrawal of the language then employed:

"It was for his resolute and irreconcilable opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise that we denounced John Minor Botts, in terms of unmeasured severity, about three years ago. We denounced him unjustly, and a public apology is due from us to him, which we accordingly tender now. We have no such false delicacy as forbids us to make due reparation where we have inflicted an injury. There has been no intercourse of any sort between Mr. Botts and ourselves for the last three years; nor are we now even on speaking terms. But that should not prevent us from making him a proper atonement for the wrong we did him, in so violently denouncing him for his opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—which opposition we ourselves, together with numbers of leading Southern Democrats, now believe to have been wise and right. All expressions of a harsh character, therefore, which we applied to that gentleman during the memorable controversy in which we participated three years ago, are hereby publicly, frankly, and unconditionally retracted."

## Senator Douglas's Platform.

The Southern journals are discussing the positions, prospects and principles of Mr. Douglas. The Richmond Star gives the following as the sentiments and principles he avows, probably selected from his speeches in Congress:

1. Judge Douglas affirms the original and essential inferiority of the negro.
2. He denies that the negro was intended to be embraced within the abstractations of the Declaration of Independence and asserts that the right to freedom and equality was predicated only of the dominant race of white men.
3. He denies the privileges of citizenship to the negro.
4. He affirms the compatibility of a confederacy of free and Slave States, and the possibility of a harmonious co-existence under a common Constitution.
5. He affirms the absolute sovereignty of the State, in respect to her domestic institutions, and denies the authority of the Federal Government to discriminate against the interests of slavery.
6. He inculcates a policy of non-interference as between the latter and the Federal Government.
7. He supports the decision of the Supreme Court, and asserts for slavery the right of colonization in the Territories.
8. He upholds all the guarantees of the Federal Constitution in respect to the rights of the South.
9. He maintains the dignity and independence of the Senatorial function against the encroachments of the Executive usurpation.
10. He protests his opposition to Black Republicanism at every point and upon every principle.

## A Man Sets his own Leg on Fire.

An occurrence of rather a painful character to the person afflicted, but nevertheless laughable, took place a day or two ago. City Commissioner Stagg, in stepping from his wagon about a week since, sprained his ankle and was necessarily confined to his house. In order to relieve the pain and reduce the swelling, he was advised to procure a quantity of alcohol, into which he was to put some strengthening and soothing ingredients, and then rub the leg with the composition, thoroughly driving it in by the fire. The Commissioner followed the directions, but unfortunately in holding his leg to the grate, he got it too near the flames, in a second his leg was burning like a tack-leg. The alcohol had caught fire, and before the leg could be "extinguished," most of the skin was burned off from the knee to the ankle. Of course he has been compelled to stick to his house closely ever since. Much has been said about the ruinous effects of alcohol, but this is the first instance in our recollection where an outward application proved so disastrous. —*Cin Gaz.*

## Editorial Cleanings.

A number of the Southern papers are urging the name of Thomas Corwin as the next Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mr. John U. Pettit, M. C., was married on the 25th ult., at Ft. Wayne, to Julia, a daughter of the late Hon. Samuel Brenton.

Gov. Banks, of Massachusetts, in a recent speech, expressed his preference for Fremont and Dayton as the Republican standard bearers for 1860.

It is said that two hundred of the convicts at Jeffersonville, Indiana, will be idle during the winter for want of room in the yard and shops to work them.

A new Democratic paper is to be established in St. Louis to support the Administration of James Buchanan, and to oppose the doctrines of Douglas on the slave question and squatter sovereignty.

J. W. Shenan, Esq., the editor of the Chicago Times, is now preparing the life of Stephen A. Douglas, which will be published by a firm of New York soon after the adjournment of Congress.

At a special election for Treasurer of Marion County on last Tuesday week, Barker, Republican, beat Beck, Democrat, one hundred and ninety-one votes. At the last election the vote between them was a tie.

The cost of the franking privilege, which besides being wrong in itself, is the active inducement for squandering millions in public printing, is measurably illustrated by the fact that it cost \$7,000 to pay for transportation of the documents belonging to Mr. Bernhisel, the delegate from Utah Territory.

It is said that upwards of a thousand millions of steel and gold pens have been manufactured at Birmingham, England. One establishment there manufactures for five hundred wholesale dealers throughout the world, and puts each dealer's name on the pen he orders.

The arrest by the New York police of a Hebrew Rabbi, when he was officiating at the altar in a synagogue, on the charge of selling lottery tickets, appears to have been a shameful outrage, as there was no possibility of his escape had the officers waited until the services were concluded.

It having been stated that Tom Hyer has challenged any man in the world to fight him for \$10,000, John J. Deek, a resident of Noble county Ohio, a native born American, six feet in height, and weighing 206 pounds, offers to meet him.

A gentleman recently inquired of Governor Harris of Tennessee, when he intended to appoint a day for Thanksgiving. "I'd like to know what the day the Democrats have got to thank God for this year," was the melancholy response.

Secretary Cass has written in reply to a letter from a Jewish Rabbi in Philadelphia touching the abduction of the Jewish boy by the Papal authorities at Bologna, and asking some expression of condemnation on the part of government to interfere in the matter.

Hon James Chesnut was elected U. S. Senator, on the 3d inst., by the South Carolina Legislature, on the tenth ballot. Keitt made a poor run, and the influence of Senator Hammond is believed to have turned the scale in favor of the successful candidate, who is a "conservative." He received 92 votes to 54 for Adams. This is an unfavorable omen for the Nullification party.

An election was held on the 30th ult., in the ending (Pa.) District for Congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of J. Glancy Jones. The majority for Keim, Republican was about 400; the majority for Schwartz over Jones was 75 showing a gain of about 325 votes since the October election. Good enough.

New Orleans was the only city in the United States whose commerce did not fall off last year—which, under the terrible pressure of the great financial crisis and of many other physical interruptions, was able to add about twenty millions to its export trade, with a smaller proportionate decline of imports on the previous year, than in any other city.

A new race of blacks has been discovered in the interior of Australia. They are quite bald, never having any hair on their heads. The other blacks were struck with mortal fear at the sight of the hairless savages, and the white men were greatly amazed. The newly discovered blacks signified that in the far west there were to be found huge lumps of gold.

Mr. Forsyth, the American Minister to Mexico, arrived at Savannah on the 15th, in the sloop-of-war Plymouth. On his way from the capital of Mexico, near Puebla, Mr. Forsyth had a rencontre with a band of robbers, and not only put them to route in self-defense, but recovered from them a small drove of mules that they had stolen from a mailer but an hour or two before.

## St. Louis Correspondence.

St. Louis, Dec. 4th, 1858.  
MR. EDITOR.—I had hoped that by the time I should write to you again, I would be permitted to talk to you about settled weather, good roads, healthy breezes, bright skies, winter sunshine &c. But alas! I'm not yet allowed any such poetic allusions. The weather, like a bad debtor, has for the past six weeks, refused to "settle," the roads have fallen through, and breezes, bright skies and sunshine are all, up to this date, dreary delusions. For even now while I write, the constant patter of the rain at my window and the frequent splash of mud heard upon the street as the sturdy old omnibuses rolls along, tell too truly, that all weather settlements must be postponed for some time yet to come. The honest farmer will now find time to watch over his stock, keep open his drains, wade through his barn-yard, cut his stove wood, at night read his newspapers filled with the political quarrels, intrigues, barbaries, corruptions and wranglings for office, of the political scullions, whom he voted for, to represent his dignity and peaceful virtue in the halls of Legislation. This remark leads me to say something about politics, a subject which I intended to entirely refrain from when I began writing. Washington City is the center to which all office-holders and office-seekers are now drifting like drift-wood in the eddying gulf. Some have already passed through here on their way to the Capital. Senator Broderick arrived here from California, via the plains, a week or two ago with one of his feet badly frozen, and his entire body badly jostled by stage conveyance. Hon. Marcus J. Parrott, also passed through the City. Senator Polk and Frank P. Blair, residents here, both left this week. Also, Senator Douglas passed through en route for Washington by way of his negro plantation in Mississippi, and to "shorten the cut," will go on to New Orleans, by reason of which he will not be able to reach the Capital until near a month of this winter's Session shall have elapsed. There is "system in this madness" of the Senator, however, and no one knows better how to practice this system than he. There are now two very important epochs in the future, which are staring the Little Giant in the face, and he will have to pilot well, to avoid both the Scylla and Charybdis, upon which he sees a danger of being wrecked. His election to the U. S. Senate this winter, is not yet entirely certain, as it is thought that enough Administration representatives will be found in the joint meeting of the Illinois Legislature to defeat him, which for the discomfiture of the Democratic party would be the worst thing that could be done. The other epoch is the Charleston Convention, of 1860. His Southern trip now is to examine the wires in that direction, and have them set as nearly to his liking as possible. This will be a vexatious task for Douglas on account of the legion of Presidential aspirants in that section and the extensive bitterness of the Administration men. Another object in the Senator in going South, and the main one in going at this particular juncture of affairs, is doubtless, to avoid the party test questions which will be applied in the opening of the session.—But "verbum sat," or talk enough on this subject at present.

I will take this occasion to say a few words about Ned Hannegan, now of this city, formerly the "Eloquent Ned" of the "Pride of Indiana Democracy." He who was elected to the U. S. Senate by a majority of one vote in the Indiana Legislature, and this one vote by a member who was elected by a majority of one vote. He who gave the majority vote that annexed Texas to the United States, in the wake of which, and as a consequence, followed the Mexican war, the acquisition of New Mexico and California, the latter of which has bred an amount of facts and fiction that will float the largest volumes of romance and history down to the last generation.—He, who was sent as minister to the Court of Berlin, and there became a mere wreck from a dissipation which followed him home and in which he enacted that bloody tragedy with his brother-in-law Duncan, at Covington Indiana.

He is now in this city practicing the Profession of the Law. A few days ago it was my lot to hear him make a three hours speech in a prosecution for murder. The Court room was full and listened with breathless attention till the close of his argument. Still he was not the Hannegan that he once was.—Much of his argument was incoherent, and poorly arranged, yet there were constant flashes of sparkling eloquence and an impressive delivery that were at once sublime and terrific. His body is now a tottering wreck, his mind a crushed jewel still shining in all its parts. He is said to be still somewhat dissipated and will probably remain so till his death.

Next week two new Journals will be started in this city, one neutral, the other an Administration organ. An interesting time is expected between it and the Republican, which in its many summerests has at last turned up a Douglas organ.

## The President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The President, in his Annual Message, opens by congratulating the country on the contrast of the agitation which existed in Kansas a year ago, with the peace and quiet which now prevails. He refers to the Leocompton Constitution, and reaffirms his position on that subject, and thinks that if Kansas had been admitted with that Constitution, the same quiet would have been secured at an earlier day.—being perfectly willing to acquiesce in any other Constitutional mode of settlement, he signed the English bill, and probably, when Kansas again applies for admission, she will have the popular approval required by that bill. He goes at length into the subject, and recommends the passage of a general law, so that no new State shall be admitted, unless she has a population sufficient to entitle her to one Representative. He congratulates Congress on the settlement of the Utah affair without the effusion of blood. He compliments the officers of the army there, and expresses satisfaction with the course of Gov. Cummings, and honorably mentions Col. Lane. He refers to the importance of the treaties recently negotiated with China and Japan, and thinks the result in the former case justified our neutrality.

He congratulates the country on the abandonment of the right of search by Great Britain; and in reference to Central America, says that negotiations are still progressing, and he has not yet abandoned the hope of success. He refers to what was stated at the last session of Congress in that connection, and that views on the subject of the isthmian routes accord with the policy heretofore announced by Mr. Cass. His only desire is to keep the routes open, and he desires no other privilege for the United States than we expect other nations to enjoy, but will not consent that they be closed by the imbecility of nations which reside near there. He regrets that the Nicaragua route has been closed.

He speaks of the necessity of enforcing our claims against Costa Rica and Nicaragua. He speaks of Mexico as in a condition of civil war with scarcely a hope of a restoration to a permanent government. He refers to the cause which led to a rupture of the diplomatic relations there, and speaks well of Mr. Forsyth's efforts.

If not for the hope of obtaining justice from the Liberal party, which now appears to be approaching to power, he would recommend the taking possession of a portion of Mexico sufficient to indemnify us for all our claims and grievances. In the North of Mexico, bordering our territories, there are other considerations which claim attention. We are interested in the peace of the neighborhood, and the peace of the neighborhood is the peace of our settlements in Arizona, and there seems no other way that this difficulty can be removed than in establishing military posts in Sonora and Chihuahua. He recommends that in that case, regarding Mexico as in a state of imbecility and anarchy.

As to Spain, he refers to the causes which led to the present state of affairs, and to the appointment of a successor to Mr. Dolgo, and says that Cuba ought to belong to us, and recommends that a step be taken for its purchase. As we acquire all new territory by honorable negotiations, this should not be an exception. He reaffirms his former opinions in favor of specific duties on certain articles, and submits the whole tariff question to Congress.

He calls attention to the Pacific Railroad, and refers to the overland mails as showing the practicability of the route. Among other subjects, he reiterates the recommendation to establish a Territorial Government in Arizona.

On the subject of the tariff, the President says: When Congress met in December last the business of the country had just been crushed by one of these periodical revulsions which are the inevitable consequence of our unsound and extravagant system of bank credits and inflated currency. With all the elements of national wealth in abundance, our manufactures were suspended, our useful public and private enterprises were arrested, and thousands of laborers were deprived of employment and reduced to want, and universal distress prevailed among the commercial, manufacturing and mechanical classes. Our manufactures everywhere suffered severely, not because of the recent reduction of the tariff of duties on imports, but because there was no demand at any price for their productions. The people were obliged to restrict themselves in their purchases to articles of prime necessity. In the general prostration of business, the iron manufacturers in different States probably suffered more than any other class, and much destitution was the inevitable consequence.—Among the number of workmen who had been in this useful branch of our industry, there could be no supply where there was no demand.

To present an example, there could be no demand for railroad iron after our magnificent system of railroads, extending its benefits to every portion of the Union, had been brought to a dead pause. The same consequences have resulted from similar causes to many other branches of useful manufactures. No government, and especially a government of such limited powers as that of the United States, could have prevented the late revulsion. The whole commercial world seemed to have been rushing to this catastrophe. The same ruinous consequences would have followed in the United States, whether the duties upon foreign imports had remained as they were under the tariff of 1846, or had been raised to a much higher standard. The tariff of 1857 had no agency in the result; the general causes existing throughout the world led to the revulsion, and the revulsion, but the effect of the revulsions are now slowly, but surely, passing away. The energy and enterprise of our citizens, with our unbounded resources, will within the period of another year, restore a state of wholesome industry and trade. Capital has again accumulated in our large cities, the rate of interest is there very low; confidence is gradually reviving, and so soon as it is discovered that this capital can be profitably employed in commercial and man-

ufacturing enterprises, and in the construction of railroads, and other works of public and private improvements, prosperity will again smile throughout the land. It is vain, however, to disguise the fact from ourselves, that a speculative inflation of our currency, without a corresponding inflation in other countries, whose manufactures come into competition with our own, must ever produce disastrous results to our domestic manufactures. No tariff short of absolute prohibition can prevent these evil consequences. In connection with this subject it is proper to refer to our financial condition. The same causes which have produced pecuniary distress throughout the country have so reduced the amount of imports from foreign countries that the revenue has proved inadequate to meet the necessary expenses of the government.—To supply the deficiency, Congress, by the act of the 23d of December, 1857, authorized the issue of \$20,000,000 of treasury notes; and this provision, inadequate, authorized, by the act of June 14th, 1858, a loan of \$20,000,000, to be applied to the payment of appropriations made by law. No statesman would advise that we should go on increasing the national debt to meet the ordinary expenses of the government. This would be a most ruinous policy.—It would be ruinous to continue to borrow; besides, it may be proper to observe that the incidental protection thus afforded by a revenue tariff would at the present moment, to some extent, increase the confidence of the manufacturing interests and give a fresh impulse to our reviving business. To this surely no person will object. In regard to the mode of assessing and collecting duties under a strictly revenue tariff, I have long entertained and often expressed the opinion that sound policy requires this should be done by specific duties in cases to which these can be properly applied. They are well adapted to commodities, which are usually sold by weight or by measure, and which, from their nature, are of nearly equal value. Such, for example, are the articles of iron of different classes, raw sugar and foreign wines and spirits.—In my deliberate judgment, specific duties are the best, if not the only means of securing the revenue against false and fraudulent invoices, and such has been the practice adopted for this purpose by other commercial nations.—Besides, specific duties would afford to the American manufacturer the incidental advantages to which he is fairly entitled. Under a revenue tariff the present system is sliding scale, to his disadvantage; under it, when prices are high an undue burden is placed upon his aid, in amount, when he least requires their aid. On the contrary, when prices fall, and he is struggling against adversity, the duties are diminished in the same proportion, greatly to his injury. Neither would there be danger that a higher rate of duty than that intended by Congress should be levied in the form of specific duties. It would be easy to ascertain the average value of any imported article for a series of years, and instead of subjecting it to an ad valorem duty at a certain rate per centum, to substitute in its place an equivalent specific duty. By such an arrangement the consumer would not be injured. It is true he might have to pay a little more duty on a given article in one year, but if so, he would pay a little less in another, and in a series of years these would counter-balance each other, and amount to the same thing.—So far as his interest is concerned, the inconvenience would be trifling when contrasted with the additional security thus afforded against frauds upon the revenue, in which every consumer is directly interested. I have thrown out these suggestions as the fruit of my own observation, to which Congress, in its better judgment, will give such weight as it may justly deserve.

In relation to the transit route across the isthmus, the President says the government has no objection to a demand for a fair compensation, but insists that hereafter the route shall not be closed by an arbitrary decree of the government of Nicaragua. He recommends Congress to pass a law, authorizing him to employ force to prevent the obstruction or closing of the transit by lawless violence. A similar necessity exists for the transit of the Panama and Tehuantepec routes.

WASHINGTON, December 6.—House.—The galleries of the House are crowded, and the members are gathered in confused groups on the floor, engaged in earnest conversation, and all appear to be in fine humor. At noon the Speaker called the House to order, and after a prayer was delivered, the roll was called.

About two hundred members responded to their names. On motion of Mr. Florence, of Pa., a resolution was adopted appointing a committee in conjunction with that of the Senate, to wait on the President and inform him that a quorum of both Houses had assembled, and were ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make. The daily hour of session was fixed at 12 o'clock.

A proposition to select seats occasionally much confusion, but was adopted.—Every seat was vacated, and selections were made by each member as his name on a piece of paper, was drawn from the box.

The Speaker was then authorized to appoint the various Standing Committees.

Mr. Florence, of Pa., from the select committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that the latter would immediately communicate his Message.

The Message was received, and the reading commenced about 2 o'clock. On motion, the President's Message was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

SENATE.—Fifty members answered to the roll called. The oath of office was administered to Martin W. Bates, and he took his seat as Senator from Delaware. The credentials of Matt. Ward, of Texas, and Thos. Cingman, of North Carolina were presented.

On motion of Mr. Allen, a committee was appointed to wait on the President.

At ten minutes to two o'clock the message from the President was received, and the reading of it immediately commenced.

**INFANTICIDE.**—A man by the name of Ream accompanied by a female, came to the Railroad Depot at this place, on Friday last, having with them an infant. While at the Depot they were seen by some ladies giving the child something from a bottle. This, and their strange conduct excited suspicions that they were endeavoring to kill the child. They got on the train going west, and the suspicions were made known to the Conductor. They had procured tickets for Cambridge City; but told the Conductor on the way that they had concluded not to stop at Cambridge, but would go on to Lewisville. Ex-Sheriff Williams was on the Cars, and he was informed of the suspicious entertained in regard to Ream and the female, and was requested by the Conductor to go on to Lewisville and ascertain whether there was anything wrong as was suspected. When they left the cars Mr. Williams noticed that neither Ream nor the woman had the babe with them. He inquired of Ream what they had done with the babe. Ream denied that they had had one with them; but when Williams insisted that they had a babe with them when they left Richmond, and must have made way with it between Richmond and Lewisville, he then stated that the child had died and he had it in his carpet sack. The carpet sack was examined and the dead child found in it. Ream and the woman were then arrested and brought back to Centerville where they had a preliminary trial, on Monday, which resulted in committing them both to jail.

We have not learned the name of the female. She is said to be quite young, apparently not more than 16 or 17 years of age.

Ream is a Methodist Preacher and had an appointment to preach at Lewisville or vicinity on last Sunday.

Richmond Jeffersonian.

## New Advertisements.

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**STATE OF INDIANA, FRANKLIN COUNTY.**

In the Franklin Circuit Court.

Between M. Coy, Plaintiff, and

John M. Johnston, Defendant.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of December, 1858, the undersigned, Clerk of said Court, did cause to be filed in said Court, a certain Petition for a divorce, and also an Affidavit of said M. Coy, in and to which it appears that said M. Coy, is a resident of said State of Indiana.

Therefore, the said defendant is hereby notified of the pending of said petition, and that he may stand for trial at the next term of the said Franklin Circuit Court, to be held at the court house in Brookville, Ind., on the 1st day of January, 1859, at 10 o'clock of the forenoon, and in default of his appearance, on the 1st day of January, 1859, the said Court will grant the said divorce, and make such other and final decree as it may see fit.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, this 8th day of December, A. D. 1858.

JOHN M. JOHNSTON, Clerk of said Court.

JOHN DEITZ, A. C. MILLER.

**NEW CASH & PRODUCE STORE.**

**DEITZ & MILLER.**

Late of Mr. G. M. G. and Mr. J. M. G. have taken the house formerly occupied by Taylor & Kline, in Brookville, Ind., and are prepared to sell all varieties of Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware, Glass and China, Boots and Shoes, together with Iron, Steel, Nails, and Salt, at reduced prices for cash or Country Produce such as Butter, Eggs, Bacon, Poultry, Rags, &c., for which they will pay the highest cash price. Call and examine for yourselves.

DEITZ & MILLER, Brookville, Dec. 7, 1858. not-4t.

**NOTICE.**

James Durest, of Blooming Grove, is hereby notified that the debt which he left with Mr. J. M. G. in November, 1857, will be offered at public auction on Saturday, January 1, 1859, unless previously to the said date, the said James Durest, shall come forward and pay charges on the same amounting to \$5.25.

Metamora, Indiana, JOHN H. WIGGINS, December 10, 1858. not-4t ROBT. RAYMOND

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**

The undersigned has this day been appointed Administrator of the estate of James L. Andrews, late of Franklin county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate, are notified to come forward and make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, duly authenticated. The estate is probably not solvent.

not-4t JUDAH HINCKLEY, Adm'r.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.**

The undersigned, Administrator of the estate of James L. Andrews, deceased, will offer at public sale, on Saturday, the 24th day of December, 1858, all the personal property of said estate, consisting of household and kitchen furniture. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day.

Terms—Twelve months credit on all sums over \$5, the purchaser giving notes with approved security, valuing said estate at approximately \$25.00. Sums of \$5 or less cash in hand.

not-4t JUDAH HINCKLEY, Adm'r.

not-4t Mt. Carmel, Dec. 1, '58. Administrator.

**WATCHES & JEWELRY.**

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Keeps constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of

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MRS. ENOCH MCCARTY, MISS HELEN ROBERTS, Nov. 19

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